

residence at Ferney, a pleasant walk from Geneva. In his letters to D'Alembert we find him boasting, that the pastors of Geneva were in the habit of visiting him, and of sending their wives and daughters to see the plays acted at his mansion; that in Calvin's own town there were now none but a few beggarly wretches who believed in the Divinity of Christ; that their religious system only professed respect for Jesus Christ; and that the triumph of himself and his infidel party was almost complete. In the great French *Encyclopédie*, D'Alembert posted the Genevese pastors as Socinians. They, with M. Vernet at their head, attempted a vindication; which only added to the gratification of the laughing infidels. Rousseau, their own countryman, and whose jealous enmity against Voltaire would have made him glad to have taken up the defence of the pastors, had they been defensible, poured forth his eloquent censures upon them, for their evasive and ambiguous disavowal.

Such was the state of things between 1750 and 1760. From that time the course of deterioration has been what we have described at the beginning of this article; and infidelity and immorality have made a progress answerable to the advantages which Arianism and Socinianism had provided for them.

The extent of this moral ruin has been wide. The Reformed Churches in France and Switzerland, and their branches in England, Holland, and Germany, have participated in the injury; as the chief supply of pastors to all these has been from Geneva and Lausanne. Happily, within the last few years, a reaction has begun to display itself. Many of the churches in France have been unwilling to receive Genevese pastors; and they have labored to advance their own College of *Montauban* as a better spring of supply. Some truly excellent men, devotedly attached to the grace and holiness of the Gospel, are presiding there; as our readers have been gratified, we doubt not, with the interesting account in our last number.

In Geneva itself, within the present year a great agitation has taken place. A holy seed has always remained there; the few and discouraged reliques of former days. A small number of the pastors, candidates for the ministry, and students, have lately been animated to assert the truths and the authority of scriptural religion. Opposition, menaces, profane songs, vile falsehoods in the newspapers, and the persecution of privations, expulsions, and injuries, have been put into strenuous action against them. A considerable number have thought it their indispensable duty to dissent from the Establishment, and to form a *separate church on Congregational principles*. They have, according to our information, proceeded with caution and Christian charity, as well as with faithfulness and zeal. The number of church-members, when our last accounts came away in October, was 25. A pious and well-educated French minister preaches, and we suppose administers the sacraments, to this infant church. The violent opposition made to them has prevented them from being able to obtain any large room or other suitable place for worship; but they are assured that, if they had a place to admit numerous hearers they would immediately have a congregation of several hundreds.

For this handful of disciples, and for those who yet continue in the Genevan Church, our prayers are offered up to the Divine Majesty, that they may stand perfect and complete in all the will of God; that peace may be within their walls, and prosperity within their palaces. Independently of all those considerations which endear the memory of Geneva to Christians & Protestants, it is a station of immense importance for the labors of Evangelical benevolence. France, Switzerland, and Italy, lie at its very gates. If the Gospel flourished there in its purity & living power, the most valuable facilities would be obtained for diffusing the Holy Scriptures, and other means of Divine light, in the regions around. Notwithstanding the watchful jealousy, enmity, and bigotry of the re-animated Popish power in Savoy, the Republic of Valais, and Piedmont, a focus of light and holiness at Geneva would direct a constant and successful agency for the noblest good in those benighted regions.

[Evangelical Mag. Jan. 1818.]

Late Religious Intelligence.

By the ship *Milo*, arrived from Liverpool, on Wednesday, we received our London Magazines for March last, from which we make the following selections.

In our preceding columns is a Review, exhibiting the state of Religion in Geneva; in connection with which, the following intelligence from that city, is peculiarly interesting, as giving a singular exhibition of the liberality of Socinianism.

From the *Evangelical Magazine*, March, 1818.

PERSECUTION.

The spirit of opposition to those who have embraced Evangelical sentiments in Geneva, which has been long manifested by the ministers of that Canton, and which has publicly calumniated the orthodox ministers, and their hearers, in the journals of the continent, has now assumed a more shameful and violent form. The following letter is written by a French minister, who was invited by the pious people in Geneva, to preach and administer to them the ordinances of Christ, as a Christian Church.

Geneva, Jan. 23, 1818.

On the 16th, at 5 o'clock, P. M. the Lieutenant de Police sent to summon me to an interview. He told me that La Chambre des Etrangers had ordered me to leave Geneva. I inquired the reasons of their determination. 'You shall not know the reasons (said he) we are masters here.' I replied 'Unless I see that some just law,

human or Divine, requires my departure, I cannot go.' 'What, Sir, (said he) will you refuse to comply with the order?' 'My conscience obliges me so to do.' 'Then we shall find means to enforce obedience.'

Having left his house, I went into two places and preached, and on returning home at 9 o'clock, found the following note: 'I would have wished, Sir, as I informed you, to allow you time to settle your affairs, before your departure. But the positive manner in which you have refused to go till you had motives assigned to you, which might have your own approbation, does not permit me to follow my first design. I now, Sir, give you positive orders to leave this Canton within 24 hours.'

I have all along intended to resist any tyrannical attempts to prevent me from preaching the Gospel in this city. When the occasion arrived, I was much agitated. I spent till 2 o'clock in the morning in reading the word of God, and in prayer. After many reflections and supplications, I resolved to write to the Lieutenant. The next morning some of my friends would have dissuaded me, but I thought it my duty to send the following letter:

To M. Le Conseiller d'Etat, Lieutenant de Police of the Republic of Canton of Geneva.

'Sir, The persons with whom I am connected, and my own conscience, bear me testimony that all I have done, since I came to Geneva, has been to preach the word of God; to exhort children to obedience, men to temperance, the aged to patience, the dying to hope for the bliss of heaven, and all to faith in Christ. Then, it is only for this conduct that you wish to banish me; and it is for this reason that you are determined to conceal from me the motives for my expulsion. Your order, Sir, is expressed in the 4th chapter of the Acts, 18th verse—my answer is in the 19th—'Whether it be right in the sight of God, to hearken unto you more than unto God, judge ye.'

'Now, Sir, with that calmness which God may give me, I am disposed to wait the dispensations of his providence. If by force I am compelled to leave, without the gates of the city, I shall shake off the dust of my feet, as a testimony against the persecutors. I shall do this, not in any feeling of hatred or vengeance, but in obedience to the divine command, Matt. x. 14, 15; and as it is said, 'It shall be more tolerable for Sodom in the day of judgment, than for such a city.' I shall pray for it, and especially, I shall pray for the principals and the agents in the persecution. May God give them salvation!

'I have the honor to be, &c. &c.'

'On the 18th, Sunday morning, at 5 o'clock, the gendarmes entered my dwelling, but I had not slept there. I preached on Acts xx. 26. 'The zeal of many is increased.'—Daily in the prayer-room, and from house to house, we cease not to teach and preach Jesus. Many respectable persons of the town, who do not belong to our church, take part with us. Some persons imagine I am very unhappy, but God be praised that I have the power to rejoice in tribulation. Pray for us, and for the cause of our Lord.' Yours, &c. &c.'

We are glad to hear of the formation of a Protestant Evangelical Church at Geneva, on the plan of the Congregational Churches in England. This measure seems to have been occasioned by the violent hostility which most of the pastors of Geneva have manifested towards Evangelical religion. Mr. Haldane, of Scotland, was some time ago in that city, and had much conversation with some of the students. The Socinian clergy were so offended, as to forbid this intercourse; some of the students, however, persevered, and were disgraced. These young men were glad on the arrival of Mr. Drummond to avail themselves of his protection. The clergy, more and more enraged, published on May 3, 1817, a resolution to exact from all candidates for the ministry promises to refrain from asserting any opinions on the divinity of Christ; original sin, predestination, &c.—in short, they resolved, in effect, to suppress by authority, the preaching of the cross. In spite, however, of all opposition, a Church has been formed on the basis of the Gospel, and the acknowledgment of Christ only as the head of the church, having no other laws than his word, and having recourse to no other power to enforce those laws, than the power of the Holy Spirit.

MISSION AT MADRAS.

A Letter to the Secretary of the Church Missionary Society, from Rev. Marmaduke Thompson, dated Madras, March 25, 1817, conveys much encouraging information.

My Dear Sir,—We have much to communicate—much that will afford, we trust, great satisfaction and encouragement to the Committee, and all the friends of the Society. Every where at every Station, we seem to be prospering. In Madras, Mr. Rhenius is going on with unabated zeal, and I think with great judgment. His attention seems ever awake to observe the progress and effect of the systems of education which we adopt, and of his Wednesday evening lecture and public preaching; to hear and improve on the remarks of the natives round him, respecting the mission in its several parts; and to watch openings of providence for the extension of it, especially by readers and schools. The consequence is, that our sphere is enlarging very widely; so that we are obliged to cry out loudly for 'Money! Money!—Missionaries! Missionaries!'

Mr. Rhenius, remember, is quite alone; and the business that he has to do in the course of the day of superintending and giving his portion of teaching in the schools, receiving visitors who call on him for religious instruction, studying languages, translating and preaching, together with a general care of the whole Mission Estab-

lishment, now including four schools in as many different places, is so great, that it is surprising how he gets through so much as he does; and, in justice to him it must be added, so well. Pray, my dear Sir, endeavor to send him help. Here is a very fine field for any one who would be doing much for the Lord, in propagating the saving knowledge of His grace to the heathen—a fine field, both in extent and in encouraging prospects. I trust that Mr. Corrie, will bring some missionaries with him; if not actually directed to Madras, yet, at least disposable generally at discretion, according to circumstances. Then shall I have no fear of our proportion.

New Native Teachers.

You will hear with great pleasure, of the raising up of three other valuable native instruments for us, besides our reader Christian—of three native Christians, who have been giving themselves to the service of the Lord among their countrymen, in laboring to communicate Christian knowledge, and to introduce Christian education, for the Gospel's own sake, and for the souls of their kindred and nation, with great zeal, in the most disinterested manner, without patrons, but not without an evident divine blessing:—Sandappen, to the north of Madras, about twenty or thirty miles distant; Appavoo, to the westward, through a considerable circuit; and a third, Jacob Joseph at Cannanore, on the western coast.

The history of Mr. Rhenius's acquaintance with Sandappen and Appavoo, I send you in his own words, in two letters to me; together with our reader Christian's Report of his visit to the schools formed, at the Society's charge, by Sandappen, and to the villages around. You will receive also a letter from Sandappen to Mr. Rhenius, and three petitions for schools, which you will read with delight. To these succeed three most interesting letters from Appavoo to Mr. Rhenius.

I scarcely need to be particular in directing your attention to these communications. You will see in a moment, and feel with us their great importance. Look to these two men, as they are before you, in their own letters. See what they are doing—opening a way into deserts, and setting up lights and landmarks for many, as we trust, to come after them! and see how favorably they are received, with the Gospel in their hands! Consider, then, that neither of these, nor of him at Cannanore (of whom more by and bye), can it be said, that they have been bribed or flattered into what they are, or profess to be; and say, may we not hail them as gifts from the Lord; and the opportunities given to us, through them, for extending our missionary labors, as calls in providence to be improved with diligence? So we regard them, and trust that you will do the same; and that every friend who contributes to the funds of the Society, will see in them some recompense of their bounty, and an encouragement to persevere in it, from the assurance which they warrant, that he is not spending his money in vain, but that it is accepted, and shall be blessed of God.

In the communication from the Rev. F. Spring, chaplain at Tellicherry, you have all that we yet know of the native Christian preacher at Cannanore. Baptist, whom also he particularly mentions, is a somewhat interesting character. He was originally a Protestant; and was drawn into the Roman Church, by marrying a young woman of that persuasion, but soon repented it; and, after much remorse, and some vain attempts to get himself restored formally to the Protestant church, succeeded at length, on Mr. Spring's appointment to the chaplaincy at Tellicherry; who on grounds which subsequent close observation of him have abundantly justified, received him into his congregation, and is become his friend and protector. We have now engaged him as one of the Society's schoolmasters, recommending, however, to Mr. Spring, to consider well, if he may not perhaps be more profitably employed at Alleppey.

Military Missionary.

Mr. Loveless and the other brethren at Madras mention the following pleasing instance of the good effects of instruction among the natives:

'A young man, a member of the church was called on duty 3 or 400 miles up the country, and feeling the love of Christ shed abroad in his heart, and being able to converse in four languages, he began to unfold the riches of Jehovah's mercy, and tell the people of the way of salvation. Many books were distributed by him, and a great number of brother Hands' Tracts in the Canari language. In every town or village where he stops, he collects the people, who quickly come to hear the white man—when assembled, he tells them of the true God, &c. &c. The people in general are delighted with him, and some of them ask him to give them a prayer, that they may know how to pray in the name of a Mediator. Brother Hands, speaks highly of him as an active man of God, and says, he is completely preparing the way for missionaries.'

MISSION TO IRKUTSK.

IN SIBERIA.

Letters lately received from Russia afford great encouragement with regard to the commencement of this arduous mission. Messrs. Stallybrass and Rahm have been greatly assisted by the counsel and influence of Drs. Pinkerton and Paterson, by whom they have been introduced to his Excellency Mr. Papoff, and have obtained the patronage of the Emperor, through the good offices of Prince Galitzin, the zealous promoter of every good work.

A respectful letter from our missionaries to the Prince, was translated by Mr. Papoff into Russ, and forwarded to Moscow, where the Court then was. Soon after which, Mr. Papoff, who had proceeded

to Moscow, wrote to the following effect to Dr. Paterson:—

'I have only time to tell you, that the Emperor has graciously agreed to every thing which concerns our friends, Mr. Rahm and Mr. Stallybrass. Letters of recommendation will be sent every where; a courier will accompany them to Irkutsk, for which purpose the Prince (Galitzin) writes to the Minister of the Interior: you must present them to him, and inform him when they will commence their journey, and what more is necessary for them. I mentioned also in my letter to his Excellency, that when they arrive at Moscow, they must wait on the Prince immediately, who will present them to the Emperor, who is willing to make their acquaintance. God, the Almighty, to whose honor they devote their lives and services, shews openly his protection for their undertaking. Make to them both, as also to their dear partners, my best compliments. I greatly wish to see them once more in their passage through Moscow.'

In another letter, he says, 'His Imperial Majesty, as well as Prince Galitzin, takes a deep interest in our friends, and in the mission which they are about to undertake.'

A letter has been sent to Dr. Paterson, for us to present to the Governor General of Siberia, who resides here, requesting to write letters to the Governors, of Tobolsk, Tork, and Irkutsk, desiring them to render us every facility in travelling through the Provinces, and to render our undertaking as easy as possible.

We believe that these missionaries left St. Petersburg on the 3d of January. They earnestly desire the prayers of their friends. The journey from St. Petersburg to Irkutsk is said to be more than *three thousand miles*, which they expected to travel over the frozen snow.

JEWS IN HOLLAND.

Extract from a letter received from a Clergyman in Scotland.

The son of Dr. Ross, one of the Ministers of Aberdeen, has been on the continent with his tutor lately. The following is an extract from his journal:

'Some gentlemen in the passage boat between Amsterdam and Utrecht, happened to meet with several Jews. The weather was then very unfavorable, (it was just before harvest,) and this formed the subject of their conversation. One of the Jews observed, that it was a judgment upon the Christians for their disrespect to the Messiah, the Saviour of the world. 'And what do you care about the Messiah,' said one of the gentlemen, 'are not you Jews?' 'Yes,' replied the other, 'but we believe as firmly in Christ as most Christians do. We have been long separated from the synagogue, and meet by ourselves to read the New Testament, and pray to Jesus Christ; our numbers are very considerable in Amsterdam.' But why, asked the gentleman, 'do you not come forward and join the Christians at once?' 'Sir,' replied the Jew, 'your practice and profession are so much at variance, that we think we are better by ourselves.'—*Baptist Mag.*

REVIVAL IN BALTIMORE.

From the Baltimore Christian Messenger.

An account of the late Revival of Religion on Fell's Point, in the city of Baltimore.

DEAR SIR,—As you have expressed a desire that an account of our gracious visitation, should occupy a place in your Christian Messenger, and as I am persuaded that it will be deeply interesting to the friends of our Immanuel, to hear of the triumphs of his cross, I submit the following communication, to be disposed of as you may see proper. We rejoice to testify, of the recent displays of the great Head of the Church, in our favor. Upon this part of his moral vineyard; (which for many years has been favored with refreshing showers from the Divine Presence,) He has been pleased to pour forth floods of living waters; so that hundreds who were ready to perish, have received of his fulness; and rejoice with joy unspeakable and full of glory.

It is important, however, that it should be known, that this amazing revelation of goodness and mercy, was in answer to the prayers of God's elect. It was proposed to the society, early in the month of Sept. last, that all who felt disposed to practice the much neglected duty of fasting, should meet in the church on Friday, at a stated hour, to implore the divine blessing. Many of the faithful complied with this proposal, without hesitation. Those meetings were peculiarly solemn. Many prayers and tears were offered up to God, for the displays of divine aid and saving influence. Those importunate efforts were not in vain. The Holy Spirit, with his efficient energies, was sent upon a great many. The congregations that attended public worship, though crowded, were unusually attentive; while a death-like solemnity appeared to pervade every anxious countenance. In the early part of Dec., awakening influence began to terminate in repentance toward God, and faith in our Lord Jesus Christ, with some. But this was only like the drops that preceded a copious shower. It was not, however, until the last day of the year 1817, at night, that we witnessed the great power of God, to salvation. On that ever memorable occasion, the church was crowded. After preaching, it was proposed, that all who had determined to forsake their sins in future, and serve God in spirit and in truth, should publicly declare it, by rising from their seats. We suppose that more than five hundred on that occasion, avowed their determination to be on the Lord's side, by rising. All this was done with perfect order and decorum. After which, numbers crowded to the altar, and threw themselves down before God, to implore his covenant mercy. Many of whom, we believe, were made the subjects of his saving grace. From that period our church was opened for public worship every evening, except Saturday, for more than six weeks; during which time happy hundreds were pressing into the kingdom. It was truly interesting, (while there would be from sixty to eighty persons, of different sexes and ages, prostrated before God, crying for mercy,) to see many of them rising with all the marks of heavenly transport, declaring the great things that God, for Christ's sake, had done for them. Under these circumstances many, like the publican, were smiting their breasts, and with cries and tears, were solemnly appealing to the mercy of God; and, like him, after a short, though painful struggle, went home justified.

Among those, who have been the subjects of this work, we presume, that there are persons of almost every rank and condition in life. The young, the middle aged, and the hoary headed, have fled to the cross, pleaded the blood of sprinkling, and obtained mercy. We have taken into the church, since the first of January, about five

hundred and fifty persons; and about a hundred and thirty persons of color. We have the most of them profess to have peace with their consciences, and to have been brought through faith in Christ. A large proportion of them are settled in life, and many past a year. We trust they will stand fast in the faith, wherewith Christ has made them free.

We have found that our house can no longer accommodate our congregations; consequently we have been induced to take measures to do so. In waiting on our friends and churches to take subscriptions for that purpose, we found them generous beyond our most sanguine expectations. We contemplate, no difficulty accomplishing the work.

Oh! that the banner of the Redeemer may unfurl; may it wave and triumph, from the east to the end of the earth. Alleluia! the God Omnipotent reigneth. J. DAVIS, Fell's Point, Baltimore, April 9, 1818.

FOR THE RECORDER.

MR. EDITOR,—I send you an account of conversion of an Indian Chief, who belonged to a tribe of Indians, in the State of New-York, about 25 miles east of the North River. The conversion of this man took place about the year 1740, and the Mission of one of the Moravian brethren, an account is taken from Loskell's history of the Missions among the Indians in North America, is as follows:—

The change which took place in the heart of this man, was very striking: for he had been distinguished in all parties met for diversions as the most outrageous, and had even made himself a cripple by debauchery. Some time after he related the occasion of his conversion in the following manner: 'Brethren I have been heathen, and have grown old amongst the heathen; therefore I know how to explain to you there was a God. We answered—'Don't think us so ignorant, as not to know that.' 'back to the place from whence thou camest.' Then again another preacher came and said: 'to teach us, and to say—'You must not steal, nor lie, nor get drunk.' &c. We answered—'Thou fool, dost thou think that we don't know the Lord first thyself, and then teach the people to whom thou belongest, to leave off these things?' For who steals, or lies, or who is more drunken, than thine own people? And then we danced him.' After some time, brother Christian, Rauch came into my hut, and sat down by me. He spoke to me nearly as follows: 'I come to you in the name of the Lord of heaven and earth. He sends to let you know, that he makes you happy, and deliver you from misery in which you lie at present. You had become a man, gave him a reason, and he had finished his discourse, he lay down on a board, fatigued by the journey, and fell in sound sleep. I then thought: What kind of man is this? There he lies and sleeps. I will kill him and throw him out into the wood, who would regard it? But this gives him concern. However I could not forget his words. They constantly recurred to my mind. When I was asleep, I dreamt of that blood, which Christ shed for us. I found this to be something different from what I had ever heard, and I interpreted Christian Henry's words to the Indians. Thus, through the grace of God, awakening took place amongst us. I say the fore, brethren, preach Christ our Saviour, his sufferings and death, if you would have words gain entrance amongst the heathen.'

WONDERFUL DELIVERANCE.

Captain Andrew Haraden, with the mate seven seamen, sailed from Salem, North-America, Nov. 29, 1817, in the brig *Superb*, 144 tons, bound for Martinico. On the 9th of December being then in lat. 37 40, and long. 51 00, at eight in the morning, the vessel, without sensible cause, went over on her side, leeward of the water; the crew, who were chiefly going to breakfast, got upon the deck (one man who was drowned in the forenoon). Having cut away the starboard lantry, mast went just above the deck, and the mast just above the eyes of the rigging, when the vessel was full of water; they then succeeded in getting out the boats and a few raw recruits. They kept near the wreck of the vessel until 11th, when she went down head first. Her crew, during this time, were in the greatest distress, having many heavy squalls, thunder, and lightning, &c. and the boat they returned very low. Their subsistence for nineteen days was as follows: each man had three loaves of bread per day (their cake had taken in some water as they were getting it out of the hold); one ounce of salt beef or pork (undressed); one ounce of cheese, and a small handful of peas at night, one ounce of pork or beef, one ounce of dolphin (for they happily caught two), and small potatoes. This last was of immense use to them, as it served to allay their extreme thirst. They had not one mouthful of bread, and were continually wet.

In this awful condition, and expecting an hour to go to the bottom, on Sunday morning, Dec. 28, at day-light, they descried a sail at a distance of about 6 miles. They exerted their remaining powers to get to her. The wind proved baffling and light, and they got within a mile of the vessel, she being English colors. It is impossible to describe how they then felt, as they perceived by the signal, that they were seen. At 10 o'clock they got alongside the brig *Cambrian*, Capt. W. Sheriff, of Liverpool, 22 days from Britain. They were most kindly received, and every assistance and comfort administered to them. They had also the happiness to find on board, Rev. Mr. Wray, missionary from Boston, who, on his way to England on important business, had after he had received suitable remuneration, read and commented on part of the Psalm, and then offered up with them the giving to God for their wonderful deliverance.

Thus were eight persons preserved, for sixteen days, in the middle of the Western Ocean, the most inclement season of the year, in a constructed boat, sixteen feet long, and two feet three inches deep, and for several prescribable sufferings. Their hands and feet were swollen, the captain's taken up; so that nine days before they were taken up, he was not so much as feed himself. They were not able to haul on board by a rope, and not a man was able to stand on his feet.

The Captain appears to be deeply affected by the goodness of God to him and his crew, has just sailed for Salem to meet his family, and to rejoin the congregation of the Rev. Dr. Wray, whose ministry he attended.—*Evangelist.*

THE CHRISTIAN PHILANTHROPIST.

Proposals are issued by Dodge & Evans, New York, for a new periodical work, once in months, 48 pages 6vo. at 25 cents a number. The first number to appear on the first of May. The object is to discourage War and to promote Peace—to publish notices concerning charitable and humane institutions, and to disseminate the most interesting Religious Intelligence.

ORDAINED.—In New-York city, Rev. Wm. Phillips, over the second Associate Reformed Church in Pearl-street. Sermon by Rev. Dr. Schrimmer; ordaining prayer by Rev. Dr. Schrimmer; the Rev. Elder, Rev. Elder, and was ordained and installed as Pastor over the first Presbyterian Society of Batavia, N. Y.

DUELING.—A certain Lieut. Bailey was killed in England, in his sixth duel. He was tried for being concerned in his death were not his skill, and to be imprisoned (the

THE RECORDER.

TUESDAY, APRIL 23, 1818.

...the natural eye in the clearest
...unwearied beneficence which before
...only to the eye of faith. "He went
...the mount that burned with
...the Shekinah that hovered over the
...from the lips of the holy prophets,
...as they were moved by the Holy
...the effects had been felt from age to
...profusion of blessings bestowed on
...world; but the most plain and
...illustration of it was reserved to
...of Messiah," when clothing himself in
...of our nature, he conde-
...unwearied beneficence in all its vari-
...the most discouraging circum-
...have not only his precepts for our
...example for our guide. We hear
...his actions. We believe
...we feel his bounty; to that even
...is compelled to acknowledge,
...and pay at least the homage of
...to his character. To study
...and admire, is not enough; to
...is at once the privilege and
...to know his worth. The frigid vo-
...that most worthless of our revolted
...who wraps up all his benevolence
...and hides it in the earth, may wonder
...of Jesus, and applaud it
...the man who possesses the "Spirit
...who loves and closely follows
...the approbation of heaven and
...of "doing good." If he
...his purse strings also. If he
...in works of benevolence, he en-
...others, and rejoices as much
...accomplished by his fellow laborers,
...all accomplished by himself. It is
...to see good effected—to see the
...wretched relieved, the vi-
...the virtuous preserved, the god-
...the slumbering disciples awakened,
...heaven rescued from the
...over them. His eyes are fixed
...that brought down God to
...of the moral world—the
...the overthrow of the em-
...he employs the same means as
...within his reach, relying on the
...due time He shall come, whose
...to improve the world of sin, of right-
...judgment." He finds his enjoy-
...in proportion to the exertions he
...than in proportion to his success.
...the pleasure of relieving what he
...perceives that God has smiled and
...but it is enough to render him
...has enabled him to labor in
...where Jesus labored, and to
...with the Lord, who in his own
...his labors effectual. There is
...great a mixture of selfishness in
...that can be kept alive only by a
...of success, and which "utterly
...encouragement—nor is it a praise-
...that refuses to prosecute a good
...we receive not at once the
...in the immediate effect of his
...the very miracles that he
...efficient and stupendous as they
...most instances to do more than
...the wonderings of idle curi-
...unwearied activity in dispensing
...and temporal blessings gain-
...of but few hearts. But he per-
...death. He held not his peace.
...of his soul and be satisfied." Let
...remember this, and never be dis-
...a divine injunction—"in the
...need, and in the evening with-
...for thou knowest not whether
...or that." None of the faithful
...shall be in vain. Their
...unwearied. Their tears will be
...kept as a precious memorial of
...their God. They shall sooner
...of every effort they have
...that heaves their bosoms shall
...of pious exhortation or en-
...to the ground. "Whatever"
...your hand findeth to do, do it,
...and the hour of death, the
...will bring your reward!

...the virtuous preserved, the god-
...the slumbering disciples awakened,
...heaven rescued from the
...over them. His eyes are fixed
...that brought down God to
...of the moral world—the
...the overthrow of the em-
...he employs the same means as
...within his reach, relying on the
...due time He shall come, whose
...to improve the world of sin, of right-
...judgment." He finds his enjoy-
...in proportion to the exertions he
...than in proportion to his success.
...the pleasure of relieving what he
...perceives that God has smiled and
...but it is enough to render him
...has enabled him to labor in
...where Jesus labored, and to
...with the Lord, who in his own
...his labors effectual. There is
...great a mixture of selfishness in
...that can be kept alive only by a
...of success, and which "utterly
...encouragement—nor is it a praise-
...that refuses to prosecute a good
...we receive not at once the
...in the immediate effect of his
...the very miracles that he
...efficient and stupendous as they
...most instances to do more than
...the wonderings of idle curi-
...unwearied activity in dispensing
...and temporal blessings gain-
...of but few hearts. But he per-
...death. He held not his peace.
...of his soul and be satisfied." Let
...remember this, and never be dis-
...a divine injunction—"in the
...need, and in the evening with-
...for thou knowest not whether
...or that." None of the faithful
...shall be in vain. Their
...unwearied. Their tears will be
...kept as a precious memorial of
...their God. They shall sooner
...of every effort they have
...that heaves their bosoms shall
...of pious exhortation or en-
...to the ground. "Whatever"
...your hand findeth to do, do it,
...and the hour of death, the
...will bring your reward!

...the virtuous preserved, the god-
...the slumbering disciples awakened,
...heaven rescued from the
...over them. His eyes are fixed
...that brought down God to
...of the moral world—the
...the overthrow of the em-
...he employs the same means as
...within his reach, relying on the
...due time He shall come, whose
...to improve the world of sin, of right-
...judgment." He finds his enjoy-
...in proportion to the exertions he
...than in proportion to his success.
...the pleasure of relieving what he
...perceives that God has smiled and
...but it is enough to render him
...has enabled him to labor in
...where Jesus labored, and to
...with the Lord, who in his own
...his labors effectual. There is
...great a mixture of selfishness in
...that can be kept alive only by a
...of success, and which "utterly
...encouragement—nor is it a praise-
...that refuses to prosecute a good
...we receive not at once the
...in the immediate effect of his
...the very miracles that he
...efficient and stupendous as they
...most instances to do more than
...the wonderings of idle curi-
...unwearied activity in dispensing
...and temporal blessings gain-
...of but few hearts. But he per-
...death. He held not his peace.
...of his soul and be satisfied." Let
...remember this, and never be dis-
...a divine injunction—"in the
...need, and in the evening with-
...for thou knowest not whether
...or that." None of the faithful
...shall be in vain. Their
...unwearied. Their tears will be
...kept as a precious memorial of
...their God. They shall sooner
...of every effort they have
...that heaves their bosoms shall
...of pious exhortation or en-
...to the ground. "Whatever"
...your hand findeth to do, do it,
...and the hour of death, the
...will bring your reward!

...the virtuous preserved, the god-
...the slumbering disciples awakened,
...heaven rescued from the
...over them. His eyes are fixed
...that brought down God to
...of the moral world—the
...the overthrow of the em-
...he employs the same means as
...within his reach, relying on the
...due time He shall come, whose
...to improve the world of sin, of right-
...judgment." He finds his enjoy-
...in proportion to the exertions he
...than in proportion to his success.
...the pleasure of relieving what he
...perceives that God has smiled and
...but it is enough to render him
...has enabled him to labor in
...where Jesus labored, and to
...with the Lord, who in his own
...his labors effectual. There is
...great a mixture of selfishness in
...that can be kept alive only by a
...of success, and which "utterly
...encouragement—nor is it a praise-
...that refuses to prosecute a good
...we receive not at once the
...in the immediate effect of his
...the very miracles that he
...efficient and stupendous as they
...most instances to do more than
...the wonderings of idle curi-
...unwearied activity in dispensing
...and temporal blessings gain-
...of but few hearts. But he per-
...death. He held not his peace.
...of his soul and be satisfied." Let
...remember this, and never be dis-
...a divine injunction—"in the
...need, and in the evening with-
...for thou knowest not whether
...or that." None of the faithful
...shall be in vain. Their
...unwearied. Their tears will be
...kept as a precious memorial of
...their God. They shall sooner
...of every effort they have
...that heaves their bosoms shall
...of pious exhortation or en-
...to the ground. "Whatever"
...your hand findeth to do, do it,
...and the hour of death, the
...will bring your reward!

THE SABBATH.

We observe by the Congressional Journal, that the House of Representatives were so much crowded with business on Saturday last, that several attempts were made to obtain an adjournment to the Sabbath, for the purpose of finishing the matters before them. It is a little remarkable, that at the end of a session of almost five months, during a great part of which less important business has been accomplished than at any other session of Congress since the formation of the government, there should be such a wonderful hurry as to induce any man to move to violate the Sabbath by the transaction of legislative concerns. There is no apology for the attempt; and we could have wished that it might have been treated in such a manner as to have prevented its being renewed in future. Mr. Mercer, of Virginia, much to his credit, opposed the motion, and the House, to their honor, rejected it. It is disgraceful to a Christian country, that their legislators should show such a disregard to the day which, at the creation, was declared by the CREATOR to be holy; and which has been, in pursuance of Divine authority, ever held sacred by all good men. "REMEMBER THE SABBATH DAY TO KEEP IT HOLY," is a command, the obligations of which reach to members of Congress as well as to humble individuals; nor is there any exception in it in their favor, any more than for the rest of mankind.—*N. York Daily Advertiser.*

SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION SOCIETY.

The quarterly meeting of this society, which was held the 16th inst. in the new Baptist Church in Mulberry-street, New-York, was more numerously attended, than any we have before witnessed. Reports were received from twenty-six schools, which furnished much interesting information. The improvement in many of the schools, during the last quarter exceeded the most sanguine expectations. About two thousand men and boys, it appears, are regular in their attendance at school; many of whom have committed to memory large portions of the Holy Scriptures. The Reports detailed several instances, in which the Sunday Scholars, by their good conduct, have produced a happy influence upon the life and habits of their parents. In some cases, it is stated, Sabbath breakers and even drunkards have abandoned their vicious courses, have become steady attendants at public worship, and have exhibited a very salutary reformation as to their external appearance and deportment. On the whole, the friends of Sunday School instruction, and especially the Superintendents and Teachers, have much to animate and encourage them in the arduous and honorable labors in which they are engaged.—*N. Y. Spectator.*

The Church and Society in Brattle-street on Sunday last voted unanimously to invite Mr. JOHN GORHAM PALFREY to settle as Pastor of that Church.

The anniversary of the Boys Asylum was held on Tuesday. A sermon was delivered in the Old South Church, by the Rev. Dr. Baldwin; and of the musical performance was an impressive Hymn from the children. The collection amounted to 317 dollars.

At a meeting of citizens held on Thursday, at which Judge Dawes presided, it was agreed to petition the Selectmen to call a meeting of the town, on the subject of providing schools for children between the age of four and seven years.

By a late estimate, there are in the Public Schools at Providence, 934 Scholars, viz. 502 Masters, 432 Misses. An examination of them, afforded great satisfaction, and reflected credit on their Tutors.

To Correspondents.—A "Report" on the subject of Intemperance, has been received from Foxborough, which we shall cheerfully insert week.

AMERICAN CONGRESS.

HOUSE, April 13—18.

The Both port of entry and the Belfast collection district bill;—the bills to regulate the collection of duties;—to provide for the deposit of Wines, &c.;—to increase the compensation of certain Deputy Postmasters;—to increase the duties on iron, alum, &c.;—to disallow the drawback on gunpowder; and increase the duty on certain imported manufactures, were read a third time, passed, and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

Duties on Imported Cottons, &c. The House, in committee, considered the bill to continue in force for seven years from the 30th June, 1819, the law which establishes the duty on the importation of foreign merchandise of which the principal material is wool or cotton, &c.

The bill was supported by Messrs. Seyburt, Clay, Mason, of Mass. Baldwin, Kelsey, Lowndes and Southard, on the ground that the permanency of the prohibitory duty was necessary to sustain the drooping manufactures of the country. It was opposed by Messrs. Edwards, Tucker, Mercer and Rhea, as burthening the agricultural for the benefit of the manufacturing interests.

Numerous attempts were made to postpone, amend, or shorten the term of time of the bill, and all which were rejected by large majorities; and the bill passed to be engrossed.—*Yeas 106. Nays 24.*

The General Inland Postmaster's Bill was discussed. On motion of Mr. Clay, the name of Charles Earnest, a deaf and dumb orphan boy, whose father was killed at Bladenburg, and who left his infant son destitute, unprotected and forlorn, was placed on the list; and \$250 a year, was appropriated to defray the expense of the education of this unfortunate child in the asylum of the deaf and dumb in Connecticut. Mr. Clay, in his motion, made a short and touching appeal to the generous and patriotic feelings of the House, which was carried without opposition.

Military Peace Establishment.

After a debate a motion was adopted, to instruct the Secretary of War to report at an early period of the next session of Congress, whether any, and if any, what reduction may be made in the expenses of the Army Establishment.

[In the debate, on the motion, Messrs. Trimble, of K. Williams, of N. C. and Reed, of Md. were of opinion that a saving of half a million, if not 750,000 dollars, could be annually made in the expenses of the establishment; and that 6000 men were amply sufficient for a peace establishment. Mr. Smith, of Md. was willing a reduction of the expenses should be made, if the efficiency of the army could be preserved, but was of opinion, that the various fortifications and extensive frontiers rendered a reduction of the army incompatible with the public interest.]

Major General Stark.

A bill to grant this veteran of the revolution a pension of sixty dollars per month, for life, to commence on the 4th day of July last, was discussed. The bill was warmly advocated by Messrs. Butler, Harrison, Livermore, and others, and opposed by no one. It was stated that the aged veteran was now ninety years of age, in General was at the great age of ninety years, in the midst of the most arduous military service, and in bad health. The bill passed, and was sent to the Senate.

The bill to increase the salaries of the Heads of Departments, was passed, with amendments.

The bill from the Senate concerning Tonnage, &c. was read a third time, and passed.

A motion to hold a session on the Sabbath was made and withdrawn. Adjourned to Monday.

Washington, April 21.—The Congress of the United States finished its session about 8 o'clock last evening. All the bills have passed except one, except the bill to increase the salaries of the Heads of Departments, which was postponed indefinitely in the Senate, on the disagreement of the two Houses respecting amendments thereto. A complete list of the Acts will be published in the next issue.

our next; having deferred it, that it may be critically corrected by the rolls deposited in the Department of State.

All the bills relating to the collection of revenue from imports, &c. and duties on imported articles, which have been noticed as having received their third reading, have become laws.

The session has terminated harmoniously, and the members have separated, with the consciousness of having generally devoted themselves to their public duties in an exemplary manner, and entertaining towards each other reciprocal feelings of respect and good will.—*Intelligencer.*

DOMESTIC NEWS.

THE INDIAN WAR.

On the 14th March General JACKSON, GAINES and GLASCOCK, with 1800 regulars, militia and Indians, commenced their march from Fort Scott, against the Micksuckee town; and expected to be joined by McIntosh, and 600 of his Indians.

It is stated in the Augusta Gazette, of the 11th inst. as "received from an authentic source," that the army arrived at Fort Gadsden on the 16th of March, and on the 23d, had nearly completed a formidable fort of that name. It takes its name from the aid of General Jackson; and is erected at the Negro Fort which was destroyed by Col. Clinch, which is within 60 miles of St. Marks, and in the very heart of the Spanish country. A movement will be made against Micksuckee on the 26th. It is probable the army will visit Pensacola before its return, as it is supposed the Indians will flee to that place for protection.

A letter has been received at Newburyport from Mobile, dated March 23, informing that there had been a draft of the militia of Alabama Territory, for the purpose of defending the frontiers against the Indians, and of manning the forts in place of the regular troops, who were to be marched to the scene of action. The mail from Georgia had been stopped, owing to the danger of assassination from the savages, who appear determined to continue their hostile operations.

REPORTED PROJECTS.

It is reported Genls. LALLEMAND and RIGAUD, and many other Frenchmen, have arrived at Galveston from Philadelphia, with warlike stores and tools for husbandry. 3000 more emigrants were expected. It is conjectured they intend to form a settlement at Tampico, beyond the River Grand. It is said silver ore has been found near the Colorado.

It was rumored at N. Orleans, April 1, that French Exiles in the U. S. had formed a plan for taking possession of the Spanish Province of Texas, and perhaps the adjoining country; and that a fund had been subscribed to defray the expense, to which Mr. Girard had given \$50,000, and Joseph Bonaparte, Marshal Grouchy, &c. had contributed largely. It was added they had offered to recognize the authority of Old Spain, on certain conditions. The N. Y. Gazette suspects it is intended to raise a throne for Joseph.

DISTRESSING SHIPWRECK.

PORTLAND, APRIL 22.—In the sloop Experiment, (arrived at this port,) came passenger William Foster, 2d mate of ship Julia Ann of Boston, who has called on us, and given a sketch of the shocking disaster and loss of that vessel.

He states that the Julia Ann, John Burkett, master, sailed from London about the 16th of Feb. laden with Lead, Iron, Hardware, Blocktin, &c. to the Mon. Wm. Gray, of Boston, having on board 64 passengers, principally English families. Having experienced rough weather, they lost a quarter boat, and the ship leaked considerably. On or about the 12th of March, at a distance of 100 miles from the coast, the vessel was overtaken by a heavy sea, and in the exertions to prevent the deck, occasioned by its spread, the Capt. was severely burnt by the Vitriol and confined to his cabin. On the 17th March, between 1 and 2 o'clock at night being S. E. about 3 days sail of Cape Sables, started a butt forward; the ship was in a sinking condition, and all hands were engaged in freeing her—but notwithstanding every effort was made, the water gained upon them; and having seven feet water in the hold, the jolly boat was lowered from the stern, and 8 souls out of 79, escaped—viz: William Foster, Thomas Allen, James Armstrong, John Purvis, John Thompson, Wm. Britton, John Jones, and Wm. Peacock. The ship went down about half past 2 o'clock, and every vestige of her with the passengers, all disappeared.

About 15 hours afterwards, being almost exhausted, they were picked up by the sch. Constellation, Capt. Thompson, from Baltimore for Annapolis, (N. S.) where they arrived in safety. The names of a few of the American gentlemen passengers lost are stated to be a Doct. McIntosh, formerly residing at Cambridge; Mr. Purvis, said to belong to Philadelphia—Mr. Ellis, of Baltimore—and a French gentleman connected with Mr. Girard in Philadelphia. [Eastern Argus.]

FOREIGN NEWS.

From France and England.

The Milo from Liverpool, arrived here, and the Comet, from Havre, at New-London, have brought down British and French dates to the latter part of March.

They furnish much speculation and many domestic occurrences; but little which is interesting on this side of the Atlantic. The progress of Peace, and her usual train, appeared nowhere to meet the smallest impediment, and no nation seemed to concern itself how others managed their internal affairs.

The British Parliament had had a short recess. An act to indemnify the British Ministers, Magistrates, &c. for measures taken during the suspension of the Habeas Corpus act, had passed the Lords 93 to 37, and the Commons 238 to 65. The debates in the Commons were very animated, and Mr. Tierney taking the lead of the opposition, and Mr. Canning the championship of the Ministerials. The tendency and popularity of the Ministers continued decisive, and the opposition much scattered.

On the 29th March, the Odéon, one of the most extensive theatres in Paris, was consumed by fire, with the scenery and other property. Five persons perished in the flames; and a person being detected in stealing some of the articles, precipitated himself from the upper gallery into the fire.

The coronation of the King of Portugal and Brazil took place at Rio Janeiro on the 6th Feb. in the presence of all the grandees, and 13,000 troops. The Congress frigate was in port at the time. The Ontario sailed about 1st Nov. for Valparaiso. An Ambassador Extraordinary had arrived at Rio from Trieste, on an Austrian frigate.

PARIS, March 16.—The Ministers of the Allied Powers have had numerous meetings recently. What is permitted to be known is that the main subject in discussion is a proposition of the DUKE OF WELLINGTON for a reduction of the Prussian claims on France.

The treaty of 1215 prescribes, that at the expiration of three years, the Allied Powers shall confer together on the expediency of discontinuing the Army of Occupation, or continuing it for two years longer.—The Congress therefore, of the Sovereigns, or Ministers of these powers, must be held before November next. The place of meeting will unquestionably be somewhere in Germany; Aix-la-Chapelle is said to be the place fixed on, and that the first meeting will be in September. Until this meeting is held, all reports on the subject of the dislocation of the army, must be considered as mere ravings.

Warsaw, March 12.—A proclamation has just been published by the Emperor, to convene the Congress of Poland on the 27th, from which the following is an extract.

Senators, Members and Deputies.

"Misfortune for a long time has weighed heavy on Poland, and disastrous defeats have laid waste your country; but your union with a friendly nation, a union which guarantees your future existence, and which has broken the chain of your bondage; and a Constitution purely national; and with laws beneficent and mild, will finally dissipate the tempest which has so long hung over you. It is to you, and to the wisdom of your counsels, that the Constitution commits the strength that is to elevate the State. May your zeal for the public good properly apply that strength. May the love of public good animate you in all your deliberations. May it banish discord from amongst you, that monster as fatal to nations as to Sovereigns. This wish has your happiness for its object—your devotion to your country has inspired it and it will no doubt be realized.

"Interpreters of the laws! Constitutional Guardians of national liberty! It is by your respect for the Constitution, which is confided to your care, by your zeal for its establishment, that you will make known the importance of the duties which are imposed upon you by this solemn appeal.

"Organs of the public opinion! You who are distinguished by the confidence of your fellow citizens, alive to the true interests of your country, and animated with a desire for its welfare, you will fulfil its expectations.

"We assure you of our imperial good will, and commend you to the protection of the Almighty."
Moscow, Feb. 5th 1818. ALEXANDER."

MARRIAGES.

In Boston, Mr. Martin Lloyd to Miss Elizabeth Joy—Mr. Charles Bridge of the house of Messrs. Bridge & Bender, to Miss Mary Caroline Bancroft—Mr. William Boyd, to Miss Nancy Jones—Capt. Abel Barker, to Miss Mary Newell—Mr. Jarvis Fenn, of Milton, to Miss Susan B. Christy.

In Newton, Mr. Samuel Stone, to Miss Lucinda second dau. of Dea. Ebenezer White.

In Sharon, Mr. Samuel Tolman, to Miss Elizabeth Tisdale.—In Hingham, Mr. John Hersey, Jr. to Miss Sarah Gardner.

In Gloucester, Mr. Reuben Brooks, Jr. to Miss Mary, daughter of Maj. Francis Norwood.—In Worcester, Mr. Jeremiah Gleason to Miss Clarissa Fay.—In Portland, Mr. Lemuel Rice, to Miss Catharine Noyes.—In Northbridge, Mr. Amory A. Walker, to Miss Mary Whiting.—In Grafton, Mr. Nathan Hancock, to Miss Lucy Wright.—In Providence, Mr. Shubael F. Arnold, of Smithfield, to Miss Tabitha Philips, of Chatham.

DEATHS.

In Boston, Mrs. Elizabeth Jones, wife of Mr. Nathaniel Everett, aged 39—Hannah, only child of Mr. Benjamin Parker, aged 1 year—Mrs. Hannah, wife of Capt. Stephen Carlton, aged 50—Mrs. Susannah, wife of Mr. Eben Leland, aged 52, formerly of Roxbury—Mr. Daniel Sigourney, merchant, aged 49—Luther, son of Mr. John Waterman, aged 4 years and 10 months—William Chauncy, youngest child of the late Mr. Perez Cushing, aged 17 months—Caroline Minerva, child of Mr. Robert L. M. Rogerson, aged 1 year. Mrs. Sarah, wife of Mr. Joseph Howe, aged 66.

In Quincy, Mr. Joseph Cleverly, aged 80.

In Roxbury, Mrs. Margaret, wife of Mr. William Fay, aged 59.—In Salem, Mr. William Webb, 50.

In Concord, Lieut. Colonel Caleb Simonds, 37. Drowned in Pembroke, Josiah D. Allen, son of Rev. Morrill Allen, aged 4 years.

In Sudbury, widow Sibbel Howe, aged 56.

In Grafton, Mr. John Whipple, aged 24.

In Berkley, (Hristol Co.) Captain Enoch Tobey aged 39.—In Rindge, (N. H.) Dr. Stephen Jewett, aged 58.—In Townsend, (Vt.) Col. Artemas Taft, aged 72. He was one of the first settlers of that town.—In Bellows Falls, (Vt.) Mr. Henry Whitney, aged 28.—In Cincinnati, Ohio, April 4, Dr. John S. Bosson, son of Wm. Bosson, Esq. of Roxbury, aged 25.—In Cummington, Elmira, youngest child of Mr. Roswell Hubbard, of this town, aged 2 years.—In Holliston, Mr. Nathan Whiting, aged 25.—In Kingston, 26th March, Hulda Maria, and on the 31st, Mercy Norton, twins, aged 2 y. and 6 m. & on the 19th of April, Samuel Curtis, aged 6 months, children of Mr. Nathaniel Cushman.

In Dorchester, Mrs. Jane, wife of Mr. Jonathan Bird, aged 58.—Mr. Benjamin Lewis, aged 24.—Mr. Peter Shurtliff, aged about 20, formerly of Carver, Plymouth county. This young man met a most distressing death. He and two others were at work in a clay pit, when the partition between the water and the pit giving way, the water rushed in, and overpowered their heads nearly four feet. The two others were not so fast confined, but that by great exertions, they were extricated, and life restored to them, though one of them had his thigh broken. But all exertions to extricate poor Shurtliff were unavailing until nearly an half hour had elapsed; when, after the use of all the means recommended by the Humane Society, for nearly an hour, it was found that the vital spark was wholly extinct.

In Berkley, on the 10th of February, WASHINGTON HATHAWAY, Esq.—terminated the conflict of the Christian soldier, and has, no doubt, entered into the joy of his Lord. The patience and fortitude with which he has borne all his disappointments and privations, as to this world, and the severest pains of body, which frequently attended him through a long protracted disease, have astonished those who are ignorant of the power of the gospel. But in his death was witnessed such a triumph of faith as could not fail to constrain the most careless worldling, had he been present, to exclaim, "O let me die the death of the righteous! and let my last end be like his!"

At Franklin, Portage Co. Ohio, Lyman Farnum, aged 19 years, son of Jesse Farnum, Esq. of Westfield, Mass. He had arrived in this county but a few days previous, and with a spirit of resolution and enterprise above his years, had determined to clear himself a farm, and accordingly commenced his labor on the day above mentioned. The first tree which he cut lodged against another, and in cutting the latter, the first fell and crushed him to the ground.

At Guilford, (N. H.) on the 24th ult. Mr. Jacob Morse. He put a period to his life by first cutting his throat, then striking himself several blows on his head, with an axe, and then plunging his head into a stream of water.

In the Union Chapel, Chelsea (London) on Sunday 8th February, Mr. Edward Minton, grocer. On the morning of that day, the congregation were singing one of Dr. Watts' hymns, "Come Holy Spirit, Heavenly Dove" the deceased was singing apparently with great pleasure the following lines of the hymn,

"Dear Lord! and shall we ever live

At this poor dying rate,
Our love so faint, so cold to thee,
And thine to us so great?"

And at the conclusion his spectacles fell off, and he fell on the pew floor, and expired. He was previously in good health.

Anecdote.

A poor woman, on being asked the usual question by one of the sub-committees of a Bible Society, "if she had a Bible?" replied, "did you ask me, sir, if I had a Bible? why, that should I do without my Bible? I bless God I have one: it was the guide of my youth, and now it is the comfort of my old age; it has wounded, and it has healed me; it has condemned, and it has acquitted me; it has convinced me that I am a sinner, and it has revealed to me an all-sufficient Saviour;—precious Bible, what a treasure!"

ORATORIO.

THE Handel and Haydn Society, will perform a Sacred Oratorio, This Evening, Tuesday, 28th April, at the Boylston Market Hall—to commence precisely at 7 o'clock.

The Trustees have engaged the celebrated Mr. Phillips, to sing several Sacred Songs and Recitatives, on the occasion—who will also take a part in the Duets and Trios.

Tickets, at the usual price, may be had at the Franklin Music Warehouse, No. 6, Milk-street—S. H. Parker's Circulating Library, and at the door.

The particulars of the Oratorio, in the bills of performance.

HARDWARE GOODS.

ADAMS & FESSENDEN.

No. 50, State-street, OFFER for sale on liberal terms to purchasers, their importation by the MILLS, from Liverpool, consisting of,

Fancy gilt and plated Ball, low priced Maltese, rich London gilt Coat and Vest, M M Coat and Vest, Suspender, pearl Vest and Shirt plain and figured, some of first quality, and every other description of BUTTONS; Gilt Snaps, Necklaces on cards; Purses, Pocket and Memorandum Books, some of very best quality; Fancy Snuff Boxes; A few sets ivory Chessmen, with Boards; Mixt, Bundle, Packet Miniatur and gilt Lillikin Pins; Sewing Needles of every variety; (IP) Cod Hooks, made of refined steel, from an improved pattern; An assortment of other Fish Hooks; Plated Squares, Carpenters' Rules, Compasses, Iron and plated Tea and Table Spoons; Nail and other Gimblets; Shovels and Spades; A general assortment of CUTLERY, such as—Knives and Forks, Scissors, Razors, Pen, pocket and 2-blade Knives, Low price iron handle do; Wilson's shoe and butcher Knives, Files, Plane Irons, Chisels, Gouges, Saws, Cast steel ribbed Sickles, English Scythes of Waldron's pattern; also those made from an American pattern; Common and cast steel sheep Shears, straight and bent—cast steel patent do. These, with their stock on hand, comprise a complete assortment for the Country trade;—and they would solicit those who are desirous of purchasing Goods on advantageous terms, to examine for themselves.

PAPER HANGINGS.

NEW, ELEGANT AND CHEAP.

JOSIAH BUMSTEAD & SON, No. 68, Cornhill, have on hand one of the best assortments of PAPERS and BORDERS, in this town, consisting of American, French, English and India manufacture, which they offer for sale, at very reduced prices.

AMERICAN—A complete assortment of all qualities and prices. As the business of manufacturing is done under their immediate inspection, they can with confidence recommend their Papers as being equal to any made in this town, and warrant the color to be equal in durability to the French and English. They make their Papers agreeable to the generous old fashion rule of putting in each roll 16 sheets of 3-4 yd. each, which makes them contain about one third more than French rolls.

FRENCH—Just received a fresh assortment, among them are,

Monuments of Paris, View of River Bosphorus, Cook's Voyages, Picturesque Landscapes, English Gardens, Italy, and a great many low priced,

Elegant Satin striped Papers, with superb cloth Borders to match—Landscapes and figured do do—Plain Papers, all qualities and colors do—Fire board Papers.

ENGLISH—Handsome small figures, Satin ground, with cloth Borders, silk do—Plains, various colors.

INDIA—Gold and silver flowered Papers, large variety, one set in particular, very elegant.

Purchasers are invited to call and examine, and they are assured they shall find the prices as low as at any other store in town, whatever. Country traders, &c. those who buy to sell again, supplied by the case, at the lowest wholesale prices. A. 28.

CHRISTIAN OBSERVER.

FOR JANUARY, 1818.

